

**Exercise 1** When studying trigonometry, you will learn that both  $\sin$  and  $\cos$  are periodic functions with period  $2\pi$ .

Many functions that can be built out of  $\sin$  and  $\cos$  are also periodic. In this exercise, we'll use Desmos to explore how the period can change.

- (a) Consider the function  $f$  defined by  $f(x) = \sin(3x)$ . For reference, here is a graph of  $f$  on Desmos:

Desmos link: <https://www.desmos.com/calculator/uc3meehtpv>

The period of  $f$  is

**Multiple Choice:**

- (i)  $\pi$ .
  - (ii)  $2\pi$ .
  - (iii)  $3\pi$ .
  - (iv)  $6\pi$ .
  - (v)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .
  - (vi)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ . ✓
- (b) Consider the function  $g$  defined by  $g(x) = \cos\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$ . For reference, here is a graph of  $g$  on Desmos:

Desmos link: <https://www.desmos.com/calculator/364oqkoauu>

The period of  $g$  is

**Multiple Choice:**

- (i)  $\pi$ .
  - (ii)  $2\pi$ .
  - (iii)  $3\pi$ .
  - (iv)  $6\pi$ . ✓
  - (v)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .
  - (vi)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ .
- (c) Consider the function  $h$  defined by  $h(x) = \sin(2x - \pi)$ . For reference, here is a graph of  $h$  on Desmos:

Desmos link: <https://www.desmos.com/calculator/wha8ccbi93>

The period of  $h$  is

**Multiple Choice:**

- (i)  $\pi$ . ✓
  - (ii)  $2\pi$ .
  - (iii)  $3\pi$ .
  - (iv)  $6\pi$ .
  - (v)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .
  - (vi)  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ .
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